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To the AUTHOR *of the* QUERIES *recommended to the ſerious conſideration of* AMICUS.

SIR,

THAT the virulency and indecency of expreſſion with which your queries abound are incompatible with every idea of good breeding, and common civility, is evident to all, the leaſt reflective. The *witty* queriſt begins with "can general reflections ever be juſt?" The queſtion is important, and demands his ſagacity to ſolve it, which, though tortured on the rack, cannot diſcover one general reflection caſt throughout the whole. That a detection of a few individuals, who, from the beſt accounts, have uſed too great latitude of ſpeech, could ever create diſſention among us, is what never occurred to Amicus, who rather thinks a diſcovery would contribute toward a ſuppreſſion of it, and for which alone he wrote. Wherein is it mentioned that the behaviour of the inhabitants of Richmond is ſcurrilous? Sir, it would have been conſiſtent with truth and common ſenſe to have confined your witticiſms to parts really written, and not aped the ſatiriſt, to criticiſe on expreſſions never uſed, and meanings never meant. Sir, take away the *diſtinction* between truth and fiction, and that of WHITE and BLACK will ceaſe; with ſome it hath already ceaſed. Had the TRUE name been ſubſcribed, it would have indicated an ambition to appear in print, *which* ſome have who deny it, or the public would not have been peſtered with impertinent queries. As to the laſt query, which claims a precedency of the reſt, for its poignancy of wit and delicacy of ſentiment, no one could heſitate to anſwer in the affirmative; in fine, it muſt be univerſally conſented that

"*A native eaſe, which captivates the heart,*
"*Shines thro' the whole, and beautifies each part.*"

AMICUS.

Mr. CRUGER's SPEECH *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

I AM far from approving all the proceedings in America. Many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their rights might have been aſſerted without violence, and their claims ſtated with temper as well as firmneſs. But permit me to ſay, ſir, if that they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature. A people animated with a love of liberty, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being in danger, will unavoidably run into exceſſes; the hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view, with an eye of tenderneſs, acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-ſubjects in America may have been hurried; not, as has been unkindly ſaid, by a rebellious ſpirit, but by that generous ſpirit of freedom, which has often led their own anceſtors into indiſcretion.

Acts of ſeverity are far from having a tendency to eradicate jealouſies; on the contrary, they muſt produce new fears, and endanger that attachment and obedience which kindneſs and gentleneſs might have inſured.

No country has been more happy in its colonies than Great Britain. Connected by mutual intereſt (till the æra of the fatal ſtamp act) they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection, and obedience, ſupporting and ſupported by each other. Before that hated period, we meet with no inſtances of diſobedience to your laws; no denial of the juriſdiction of parliament; no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent. They ever loved liberty; their zeal for it is coeval with their firſt emigration to America; they were perſecuted for it in this country; they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that; they cleared their inhoſpitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and poured the wealth which they derived from agriculture and commerce into the boſom of the mother country.

Every American who loves his country muſt wiſh the proſperity of Great Britain, and that their union may ever ſubſiſt uninterrupted. If the parental trunk is injured, the branches muſt ſuffer with it. A ſubordination on the part of the colonies is eſſential to this union. In this doctrine the colonies tacitly acquieſced, and were happy: England enjoyed by it all the advantages of an excluſive trade. Why then ſtrain this authority ſo much as to render a ſubmiſſion to it impoſſible, without a ſurrender of thoſe liberties which are moſt valuable in civil ſociety, and were ever acknowledged the birth-right of Engliſhmen? When Great Britain derives from her colonies the moſt ample ſupplies of wealth by her commerce, is it not abſurd to cloſe up thoſe channels, for the ſake of a claim of oppoſing taxes, which (though a young member) I will dare to ſay, never have, and probably never will, defray the expence of collecting them.

Should coercive meaſures reduce them to an acknowledgement of the equity of parliamentary taxation, what are the advantages which will reſult from it? Can it be thought that the Americans will be dragooned into a conviction of this right? Will ſeverities encreaſe their affection, and make them more deſirous of a connection with, and dependence on, Great Britain? Is it not, on the contrary, reaſonable to conclude that the effect will be an encreaſe of jealouſy and diſcontent; that they will ſeek all occaſions of evading laws impoſed on them by violence; that they will be reſtleſs under the yoke, and think themſelves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power, from the ſubjection of a mother, whom they conſider cruel and vindictive?

Since theſe meaſures have been found, by ſad experience, totally inadequate; ſince they have widened the breach, inſtead of cloſing it; diminiſhed the obedience of the colonies, inſtead of confirming it; encreaſed the turbulence and oppoſition, inſtead of allaying them; it may be hoped that a *different plan of conduct* will be purſued, and ſome firm and liberal conſtitution adopted, by the wiſdom of this houſe, which may ſecure the coloniſts in their liberties, while it maintains the juſt ſupremacy of parliament.

General BURGOYNE's ANSWER *to General* LEE's LETTER, *publiſhed ſome time ſince in this paper.*

DEAR SIR,

WHEN we were laſt together in ſervice I ſhould not have thought it within the viciſſitude of human affairs that we ſhould meet at any time, or in any ſenſe, as foes. The letter you have honoured me with, and my own feelings, combine to prove we are ſtill far from being perſonally ſuch.

I claim no merit from the attentions you ſo kindly remember, but as they manifeſt how much it was my pride to be known for your friend; nor have I departed from the duties of that character when I will not ſcruple to ſay it has been almoſt general offence to maintain it; I mean ſince the violent part you have taken in the commotions of the colonies. It would exceed the limits and propriety of our preſent correſpondence to argue at full the great cauſe in which we are engaged; but, anxious to preſerve a conſiſtent and ingenuous character, and jealous, I confeſs, of having the part I ſuſtain imputed to ſuch motives as you intimate, I will ſtate to you, as conciſe as I can, the principles upon which, not voluntarily, but moſt conſcientiouſly, I undertook it.

I have, like you, entertained from my infancy a veneration for public liberty. I have likewiſe regarded the Britiſh conſtitution as the beſt ſafeguard of that bleſſing to be found in the hiſtory of mankind. The vital principle of the conſtitution, in which it moves and has its being, is the ſupremacy of the king in parliament, a compound, indefinite, indefeaſible power, coeval with the origin of the empire, and co-extenſive over all its parts. I am no ſtranger to the doctrines of Mr. Locke, and other of the beſt advocates for the rights of mankind, upon the compact always implied between the governing and governed, and the right of reſiſtance in the latter when the compact ſhall be ſo violated as to leave no other means of redreſs. I look with reverence, almoſt amounting to idolatry, upon thoſe immortal whigs who adopted and applied ſuch doctrine during part of the reign of Charles I. and in that of James II. Should corruption pervade the three eſtates of the realm, ſo as to pervert the great ends of their inſtitution, and make the power veſted in them for the good of the whole people operate like an abuſe upon the prerogative of the crown to general oppreſſion, I am ready to acknowledge that the ſame doctrine of reſiſtance applies as forcibly againſt the abuſes of the collective body of power as againſt thoſe of the crown, or either of the component branches ſeparately, ſtill always underſtood that no other means of redreſs can be obtained; a caſe, I contend, much more difficult to ſuppoſe when it relates to the whole than when it relates to parts. But in all caſes that have exiſted, or can be conceived, I hold that reſiſtance to be juſtifiable, muſt be directed againſt the uſurpation or undue exerciſe of power, and that it is moſt criminal when directed againſt any power itſelf inherent in the conſtitution.

And here you will diſcern immediately why I drew a line in the alluſion I made above to the reign of Charles I. Towards the cloſe of it the true principle of reſiſtance was changed, and a new ſyſtem of government projected accordingly. The patriots, previous to the long parliament, and during great part of it, as well as the glorious revolutioniſts of 1681, reſiſted to vindicate and reſtore the conſtitution; the republicans reſiſted to ſubvert it.

Now, ſir, *lay your hand upon your heart*, as you have enjoined me to do on mine, and tell me to which of theſe purpoſes do the proceedings of America tend? Is it the weight of taxes impoſed, and the impoſſibility of relief after due repreſentation of her burthens, that has induced her to take up arms? Or is it a denial of the legiſlative right of Great Britain to impoſe them, and conſequently a ſtruggle for total independency? For the idea of a power that can tax externally and not internally, and all the ſophiſtry that attends it, though it may catch the weakneſs and prejudices of the multitude in a ſpeech or a pamphlet, is too prepoſterous to weigh ſeriouſly with a man of your underſtanding, and I am perſuaded you will admit the queſtion fairly put.

Is it then for a relief from taxes, or from the controul of parliament, "in all caſes whatſoever," that we are in war? If for the former, the quarrel is at an end. There is not a man of ſenſe and information in America, who does not ſee it is in the power of the colonies to obtain a relinquiſhment of the exerciſe of taxation immediately and forever. I boldly aſſert it, becauſe ſenſe and information muſt alſo ſuggeſt to every man that it can never be the intereſt of Britain to make a ſecond trial.

But if the other ground is taken, and it is intended to wreſt from Great Britain a link of that ſubſtantial, and I hope perpetual chain, by which the empire holds; think it not a miniſterial mandate; think it not mere profeſſional ardour; think it not prejudice againſt any part of our fellow ſubjects, that induces men of integrity, and among ſuch you have done me the honour to claſs me, to act with vigour: But be aſſured it is conviction that the whole of our political ſyſtem depends upon preſerving entire its great and eſſential parts, and none is ſo great and eſſential as the ſupremacy of legiſlation. It is conviction, that as the king of England never appears in ſo glorious a capacity as when he employs the executive power of the ſtate to maintain the laws, ſo in the preſent exertions of that power, his majeſty is particularly entitled to our zeal, and grateful obedience, not only as ſoldiers but as citizens.

Theſe principles, depend upon it, actuate the army and fleet throughout; and let me at the ſame time add, there are few, if any gentlemen among us, who would have drawn his ſword in the cauſe of ſlavery. But why do I confine myſelf to the fleet and army? I affirm the ſentiments I here touched to be thoſe of the great bulk of the nation. I appeal even to thoſe trading towns which are ſufferers by the diſpute, and the city of London at the head of them, notwithſtanding the petitions and remonſtrances that the arts of parties and factions have extorted from ſome individuals, and laſt, becauſe leaſt in your favour, I appeal to the majorities of the laſt year upon American queſtions in parliament. The moſt licentious news writer wants aſſurance to call theſe majorities miniſterial; much leſs will you, when you impartially examine the characters of which they were, in a great degree, compoſed; men of the moſt independent principles and fortunes, and many of them profeſſedly in oppoſition in their general line of conduct.

Among other ſupporters of Britiſh rights againſt American claims, I will not ſpeak poſitively, but I firmly believe I may name the men of whoſe integrity and judgment you have the higheſt opinion, and whoſe friendſhip is neareſt your heart, I mean lord Thanet, from whom my aid de camp has a letter for you, with another from ſir C. Davers; I do not incloſe them, becauſe the writers, little imagining how difficult your conduct would render our intercourſe, deſired they might be delivered into your own hands.

For this purpoſe, as well as to renew "the rights of our fellowſhip," I wiſh to ſee you, and, above all, I ſhould think an interview happy if it induced ſuch explanations as might tend in their conſequences to peace. I feel in common with all around me for the unhappy deluded bulk of this country; they foreſee not the diſtreſs that is impending. I know Great Britain is ready to open her arms upon the firſt reaſonable overtures of accommodation; I know ſhe is equally reſolute to maintain her original right; and I alſo know, that if the war proceeds, your hundred and fifty thouſand men will be no match for her power. I put my honour to theſe aſſertions as you have done to others, and I claim the credit I am willing to give.

The place I would propoſe for our meeting is the houſe on Boſton neck, juſt within our advanced centries, called Brown's houſe. I will obtain authority to give you my parole of honour for your ſecure return; I ſhall expect the ſame on your part, that no inſult be offered to me. If the propoſal is agreeable to you, name your day and hour; and, at all events, accept a ſincere return of the aſſurances you honour me with, and believe me affectionately your's,

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. I have been prevented, by buſineſs, anſwering your letter ſooner. I obeyed your commands in regard to general Howe and Clinton, and I likewiſe communicated to lord Percy the contents of your letter and my anſwer. They all join with me in compliments, and authorize me to aſſure you they do the ſame in principles.

General LEE's ANSWER to the above letter.

Cambridge, Head Quarters, July 11.

GENERAL LEE's compliments to general BURGOYNE; would be extremely happy in the interview he ſo kindly propoſed, but as he perceives that general Burgoyne has already made up his mind on this great ſubject, and that it is impoſſible that he (general Lee) ſhould ever alter his opinion, he is apprehenſive that the interview might create thoſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions ſo natural to a people ſtruggling in the deareſt of all cauſes, that of their liberty, property, wives, children, and their future generations. He muſt, therefore, defer the happineſs of embracing a man whom he moſt ſincerely loves, until the ſubverſion of the preſent tyrannical miniſtry and ſyſtem, which he is perſuaded muſt be in a few months, as he knows Great Britain cannot ſtand the conteſt. He begs general Burgoyne will ſend the letters which his aid de camp has for him. If Gardiner is his aid de camp, he deſires his love to him.

To the honourable the DELEGATES *of the people in convention aſſembled.*

THE preſent diſpute between America and Great Britain is become too ſerious and intereſting for any perſon to ſit ſtill an idle ſpectator. It is no longer argumentative; every ſpring of controverſy has been opened; every ſtream has been exhauſted; the right of Great Britain has been aſſerted, the freedom of America has been vindicated, not only by able individuals, but in their reſpective national councils; the cauſe has been ten years before the judge, and the whole world has been the umpire. The ſword is drawn, and, from the perverted judgment of intereſted men, America has now a right to appeal to the juſt and infallible judgment of the great, the omnipotent God of the univerſe. This appeal has been made; armies have oppoſed armies; battles have been fought, and torrents of blood have been ſpilt; proclamations, attainders, threats, and all the thunderbolts of deſpotiſm, have been denounced; our property has been violently ſeized at ſea, though exported under the ſanction, and according to the regulations, of acts of parliament; attempts have been made to diſarm and render defenceleſs this continent, by fraud and by force. Can you then any longer doubt, my countrymen, that you are in a ſtate of war? If you doubt, if you heſitate, you are utterly undone. Revert to your former proceedings, recollect what you have done; you have ſupplicated, you have been promiſed redreſs, you have manifeſted your willingneſs to accept a very limited degree of freedom, for the ſake of tranquility; you have been deceived, and even that limited freedom has been denied you; you have again ſupplicated, remonſtrated, &c. and have been ſpurned at; your enemy has treated you with contempt in proportion as ſhe has prepared herſelf by arms to enforce obedience, and has obſerved your tardineſs in making preparation to defend yourſelves. All the haughty adages of deſpotiſm have been pronounced againſt you in the Britiſh ſenate; when your cauſe has been the queſtion, nay, even to total extirpation, *delenda eſt America*, nay, majeſty itſelf, whoſe ears have been wearied by loyal and dutiful petitions, has denounced vengeance againſt you, and vengeance has been re-ecchoed from a full ſenate to the royal ear. Need I repeat that an immenſe fleet, a large army, are at your doors, that large augmentations are daily making, expreſsly for the ſubduction of America, and, to uſe a vulgar phraſe, that no ſtone is left unturned to work your deſtruction, and that what even Machiavel had left untouched, or unthought of, North is now executing againſt you? Need theſe things be repeated to evince that you are now in the moſt critical ſituation that ever a brave people were in? Is it neceſſary now to inform you that your reſolutions to defend yourſelf are looked upon as treaſonable by your enemies? That the intermediate ſteps you have taken for that defence have cut off every proſpect of accommodation? Are there one hundred men in this or any other colony who have not, by the conſtruction of the preſent managers of the Britiſh helm, been guilty of *treaſon?* What meaſure, then, can be expected from a vindictive miniſtry and an enraged king? Is not your cauſe a good one? Can you abandon it? Can you abandon your brave aſſociates? For God's ſake, review your proceedings, review your profeſſions, your actions, by which you have bound yourſelves to the other united provinces in a moſt ſolemn league; waſte not your time in idle lucubrations and ſleepy harangues; remember that your enemy is at your gates, nay, perhaps within your works; reflect on your internal ſituation. Were ever edicts carried into execution without either civil or military force for any length of time? How long may be your conflict? Were ever troops ſupported without finances in a civilized ſtate, among a people accuſtomed to commerce? Were ever finances raiſed without a government? Theſe are hints, on which I ſhall enlarge in my next. For the preſent, let me entreat you be not deceived. You have no government, you have no finances, you have no troops; turn then your thoughts, I beſeech you, to the formation of a conſtitution; no time was ever fitter than the preſent; no people ever better diſpoſed to receive one. A fortunate ſtep has been put to every ſpecies of vice, and the minds of the people are fixed on the preſent convention, in anxious expectation of thoſe bleſſings being ſecured to them which anarchy cannot beſtow. Let diſintereſted virtue be the baſis of whatever form you ſhall fix on, regardleſs of the appellation:

For modes of government let fools conteſt;
That which is beſt adminiſter'd is beſt.

The happineſs or miſery of your poſterity depends on your preſent deliberations and actions. May the God of mercies inſpire you with councils of wiſdom, and an unſhaken ſtability to execute!

PUBLICUS.

To the PEOPLE of IRELAND,

From the delegates appointed by the UNITED COLONIES of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in general congreſs, at Philadelphia, the 10th of May, 1775.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SUBJECTS,

AS the important conteſt into which we have been driven is now become intereſting to every European ſtate, and particularly affects the members of the Britiſh empire, we think it our duty to addreſs you on the ſubject. We are deſirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of poſſeſſing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane. We are peculiarly deſirous of furniſhing you with a true ſtate of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controverſy with impartiality and preciſion.

However incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightened period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has ſacrificed hecatombs of her braveſt patriots on the altar of liberty, ſhould preſume gravely to aſſert, and by force of arms endeavour to eſtabliſh, an arbitrary ſway over the lives, liberties, and property, of their fellow ſubjects in America; it is nevertheleſs a moſt deplorable and indiſputable truth.

Theſe colonies have, from the time of their firſt ſettlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed thoſe very rights of which the miniſtry have for *ten* years paſt endeavoured by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the concluſion of the laſt war the genius of England, and the ſpirit of wiſdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their ſons, withdrew from the Britiſh counſels, and left that nation a prey to a race of miniſters, with whom ancient Engliſh honeſty and benevolence diſdained to dwell. From that period, jealouſy, diſcontent, oppreſſion, and diſcord, have raged among all his majeſty's ſubjects, and filled every part of his dominions with diſtreſs and complaint.

Not content with our purchaſing of Britain, at her own price, clothing, and a thouſand other articles uſed by near three million of people on this vaſt continent; not ſatisfied with the amazing profits ariſing from the monopoly of our trade, without giving us either time to breathe after a long though glorious war, or the leaſt credit for the blood and treaſure we have expended in it; notwithſtanding the zeal we had manifeſted for the ſervice of our ſovereign, and the warmeſt attachment to the conſtitution of Britain, and the people of England, a black and horrid deſign was formed to convert us from freemen into ſlaves, from ſubjects into veſſals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the firſt time ſince we landed on the American ſhores, were, without our conſent, impoſed upon us; an unconſtitutional edict to compel us to furniſh neceſſaries for a ſtanding army, that we wiſhed to ſee diſbanded, was iſſued, and the legiſlature of New York ſuſpended for refuſing to comply with it; our ancient and ineſtimable right of trial by jury was, in many inſtances, aboliſhed; and the common law of the land made to give place to admiralty juriſdictions; judges were rendered, by the tenure of their commiſſions, entirely dependent on the will of a miniſter; new crimes were arbitrarily created, and new courts, unknown to the conſtitution, inſtituted; wicked and inſidious governors have been ſet over us, and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notoriouſly infamous governor Hutchinſon were branded with the opprobrious appellation of ſcandalous and defamatory; hardy attempts have been made, under colour of parliamentary authority, to ſeize Americans, and carry them to Great Britain to be tried for offences committed in the colonies; ancient charters have no longer remained ſacred, that of the Maſſachuſetts Bay was violated, and their form of government eſſentially mutilated and transformed; on pretence of puniſhing a violation of ſome private property, committed by a few diſguiſed individuals, the populous and flouriſhing town of Boſton was ſurrounded by fleets and armies, its trade deſtroyed, its port blocked up, and thirty thouſand citizens ſubjected to all the miſeries attending ſo ſudden a convulſion in their commercial metropolis; and to remove every obſtacle to the rigorous execution of this ſyſtem of oppreſſion, an act of parliament was paſſed, evidently calculated to indemnify thoſe who might, in the proſecution of it, even imbrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though preſſed by ſuch an accumulation of undeſerved injuries, America ſtill remembered her duty to her ſovereign. A congreſs, conſiſting of deputies from twelve united colonies, aſſembled. They in the moſt reſpectful terms laid their grievances at the foot of the throne, and implored his majeſty's interpoſition in their behalf. They alſo agreed to ſuſpend all trade with Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies, hoping, by this peaceable mode of oppoſition, to obtain that juſtice from the Britiſh miniſtry which had been ſo long ſolicited in vain. And here permit us to aſſure you that it was with the utmoſt reluctance we could prevail upon ourſelves to ceaſe our commercial connection with your iſland: *Your* parliament had done us no wrong; *you* had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge, with pleaſure and with gratitude, that *your* nation has produced patriots, who have nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labour and manufacturers of Ireland, like thoſe of the ſilk-worm, were of little moment to herſelf; but ſerved only to give luxury to thoſe who *neither toil nor ſpin.* We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be *fruitleſs*; and were therefore compelled to adopt a meaſure to which nothing but abſolute neceſſity could have reconciled us. It gives us, however, ſome conſolation to reflect, that ſhould it occaſion much diſtreſs, the fertile regions of America would afford you a ſafe aſylum from poverty, and, in time, from oppreſſion alſo; an aſylum in which many thouſands of your countrymen have found hoſpitality, peace, and affluence, and became united to us by all the ties of conſanguinity, mutual intereſt, and affection. Nor did the congreſs ſtop here: Flattered by a pleaſing expectation that the juſtice and humanity, which had ſo long characterized the Engliſh nation, would on proper application afford us relief, they repreſented their grievances in an affectionate addreſs to their brethren in Britain, and entreated their aid and interpoſition in behalf of theſe colonies.

The more fully to evince their reſpect for their ſovereign, the unhappy people of Boſton were requeſted by the congreſs to ſubmit with patience to their fate, and all America united in a reſolution to abſtain from every ſpecies of violence. During this period, that devoted town ſuffered unſpeakably; its inhabitants were inſulted, and their property violated. Still relying on the clemency and juſtice of his majeſty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take poſſeſſion of their town, to ſurround it with fortifications, and to cut off all intercourſe between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition. All America laments its fate. Their prince was deaf to their complaints, and vain were all attempts to impreſs him with a ſenſe of the ſufferings of his American ſubjects, of the cruelty of their *taſk maſters*, and of the *many plagues* which impended over his dominions. Inſtead of directions for a candid enquiry into our grievances, inſult was added to oppreſſion, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign ſtates was prohibited, and an act of parliament paſſed to prevent our even fiſhing on our own coaſts; our peaceable aſſemblies, for the purpoſe of conſulting the common ſafety, were declared ſeditious; and our aſſerting the very rights which placed the crown of Great Britain on the heads of the three ſucceſſive princes of the houſe of Hanover ſtiled rebellion. Orders were given to reinforce the troops in America. The wild and barbarous ſavages of the wilderneſs have been ſolicited by gifts to take up the hatchet againſt us, and inſtigated to deluge our ſettlements with the blood of innocent and defenceleſs women and children. The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domeſtic inſurrections. Refinements in parental cruelty at which the genius of Britain muſt bluſh! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practiſed without infamy! We ſhould be happy were theſe dark machinations the mere ſuggeſtions of ſuſpicion. We are ſorry to declare that we are poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The miniſtry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the conſtitution, endeavoured to erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm in America; and if ſucceſsful, Britain and Ireland may ſhudder at the conſequences!

Three of their moſt experienced generals are ſent to wage war with their fellow ſubjects; and America is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies; ſhe loved his brother.

Deſpairing of driving the colonies to reſiſtance by any other means than actual hoſtility, a detachment of the army at Boſton marched into the country in all the array of war, and, unprovoked, fired upon and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants. The neighbouring farmers ſuddenly aſſembled, and repelled the attack. From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted. The citizens petitioned the general for permiſſion to leave the town, and he promiſed, on ſurrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects. They accordingly ſurrendered their arms, and the general violated his faith. Under various pretences, paſſports were delayed and denied, and many thouſands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town, in the utmoſt wretchedneſs and want. The lame, the blind, and the ſick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and ſome, eluding the vigilance of the ſentries, have eſcaped from the town, by ſwimming to the adjacent ſhores.

The war having thus begun on the part of general Gage's troops, the country aroſe and embodied. The reinforcement from Ireland ſoon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the provincials. In their march, the troops ſurrounded the town of Charleſtown, conſiſting of about four hundred houſes, then recently abandoned to eſcape the fury of a relentleſs ſoldiery. Having plundered the houſes, they ſet fire to the town, and reduced it to aſhes. To this wanton waſte of property, unknown to civilized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the ſmoke. A ſhocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then firſt tarniſhed the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, when aimed at a brother's breaſt! But, bleſſed be God, they were reſtrained from committing further ravages, by the loſs of a very conſiderable part of their army, including many of their moſt experienced officers; the loſs of the inhabitants was inconſiderable.

Compelled, therefore, to behold thouſands of our countrymen impriſoned, and men, women, and children, involved in promiſcuous and unmerited miſery; when we find all faith at an end, and ſacred treaties turned into tricks of ſtate; when we perceive our friends and kinſmen maſſacred, our habitations plundered, our houſes in flames, and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity; who can blame us for endeavouring to reſtrain the progreſs of deſolation? Who can cenſure our repelling the attacks of ſuch a barbarous band? Who, in ſuch circumſtances, would not obey the great, the univerſal, the divine law of ſelf-preſervation?

Though vilified as wanting ſpirit, we are determined to behave like men; though inſulted and abuſed, we wiſh for reconciliation; though defamed as ſeditious, we are ready to obey the laws; and though charged with rebellion, will chearfully bleed in defence of our ſovereign in a righteous cauſe. What more can we ſay? What more can we offer?

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various and fruitleſs offers and applications we have repeatedly made, not for penſions, for wealth, or for honours, but for the humble boon of being permitted to poſſeſs the fruits of honeſt induſtry, and to enjoy that degree of liberty, to which God and the conſtitution have given us an undoubted right.

Bleſſed with an indiſſoluble union, with a variety of internal reſources, and with a firm reliance on the juſtice of the ſupreme diſpoſer of all human events, we have no doubt of riſing ſuperior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned miniſters. We already anticipate the golden period, when liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, ſhall eſtabliſh her mild dominion in this weſtern world; and erect eternal monuments to the memory of thoſe virtuous patriots and martyrs, who ſhall have fought and bled and ſuffered in her cauſe.

Accept our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the friendly diſpoſition you have always ſhewn towards us; we know that you are not without your grievances; we ſympathize with you in your diſtreſs, and are pleaſed to find that the deſign of ſubjugating us, has perſuaded adminiſtration to diſpenſe to Ireland ſome vagrant rays of miniſterial ſunſhine; even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards *you*. In the rich paſtures of Ireland, many hungry paricides have fed, and grown ſtrong to labour in its deſtruction; we hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous ſchemes of extirpating liberty from the Britiſh empire may be ſoon defeated; but we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves; we ſhould be perfidious to poſterity; we ſhould be unworthy that anceſtry from which we derive our deſcent, ſhould we ſubmit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or ſate the avarice of a Britiſh miniſtry; in defence of our perſons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms; when that violence ſhall be removed, and hoſtilities ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, they ſhall ceaſe on our part alſo. For the atchievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow ſubjects beyond the Atlantic: Of their friendly diſpoſition we do not yet deſpond; aware as they muſt be, that they have nothing more to expect from the ſame common enemy, than the humble favour of being laſt devoured.

By order of the congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *preſident.*

In CONGRESS, PHILADELPHIA, *July* 31, 1775.

THE ſeveral aſſemblies of *New Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania*, and *Virginia*, having referred to the congreſs a reſolution of the houſe of commons of *Great Britain*, which reſolution is in theſe words:

Lunæ, 20 die Feb. 1775.

THE houſe in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed: "*That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and aſſembly, or general court, of any of his majeſty's provinces, or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation, of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the general court, or general aſſembly, of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo, for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his majeſty, and the two houſes of parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.*"

The congreſs took the ſaid reſolution into conſideration, and are thereupon of opinion,

THAT the colonies of America are entitled to the ſole and excluſive privilege of giving and granting their own money; that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purpoſes it ſhall be made, and what ſhall be its amount; and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their conſtitutions, to preſcribe the purpoſes for which money ſhall be levied on them, to take to themſelves the authority of judging of their conditions, circumſtances, and ſituations, and of determining the amount of the contribution to be levied.

That as the colonies poſſeſs a right of appropriating their gifts, ſo are they entitled at all times to enquire into their application, to ſee that they be not waſted among the venal and corrupt for the purpoſe of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the ſupport of ſtanding armies, inconſiſtent with their freedom, and ſubverſive of their quiet. To propoſe, therefore, as this reſolution does, that the monies given by the colonies ſhall be ſubject to the diſpoſal of parliament alone, is to propoſe that they ſhall relinquiſh this right of enquiry, and put it in the power of others, to render their gifts ruinous in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving or withholding our monies is an important barrier againſt the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exerciſed to our great oppreſſion; and all hiſtory ſhews how efficacious is its interceſſion for redreſs of grievances and re-eſtabliſhment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with ſo powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the propoſition contained in this reſolution is unreaſonable and inſidious; unreaſonable, becauſe if we declare we accede to it, we declare, without reſervation, we will purchaſe the favour of parliament, not knowing at the ſame time at what price they will pleaſe to eſtimate their favour; it is inſidious, becauſe individual colonies having bid and bidden againſt till they find the avidity of the ſeller too great for all their powers to ſatisfy, are then to return into oppoſition, divided from their ſiſter colonies, whom the miniſter will have previouſly detached by a grant of eaſier terms, or by an artful procraſtination of a definitive anſwer.

That the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of their pretended power of taxation being expreſsly made commenſurate with the continuance of our gifts, theſe muſt be perpetual to make that ſo; whereas no experience has ſhewn that a gift of perpetual revenue ſecures a perpetual return of duty, or of kind diſpoſition. On the contrary, the parliament itſelf, wiſely attentive to this obſervation, are in the eſtabliſhed practice of granting their ſupplies from year to year only.

Deſirous and determined as we are to conſider, in the moſt diſpaſſionate view, every ſeeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the Britiſh parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect what would have been the ſacrifice to men of free ſpirits, had even fair terms been proffered, as theſe inſidious propoſals were with circumſtances of inſult and defiance. A propoſition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, ſeems addreſſed to our fears rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unneceſſary to raiſe upon us by force, or by threats, our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themſelves acknowledge, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do ſo in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion it is not juſt that the colonies ſhould be required to oblige themſelves to other contributions, while Great Britain poſſeſſes a monopoly of their trade; this of itſelf lays them under heavy contribution. To demand, therefore, additional aids in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion; if we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the reſtrictions on our trade ſhut to us the reſources of wealth, is it juſt we ſhould bear all other burthens equally with thoſe to whom every reſource is open?

We conceive that the Britiſh parliament has no right to intermeddle with our proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, or adminiſtration of juſtice. The proviſions we have made are ſuch as pleaſe ourſelves, and are agreeable to our own circumſtances; they anſwer the ſubſtantial purpoſes of government, and of juſtice, and other purpoſes than theſe ſhould not be anſwered. We do not mean that our people ſhould be burthened with oppreſſive taxes, to provide ſinecures for the idle and the wicked, under cover of providing for a civil liſt. While parliament purſue their plan of civil government within their own juriſdiction, we alſo hope to purſue our's without moleſtation.

We are of opinion the propoſition is altogether unſatisfactory, becauſe it imports only a ſuſpenſion of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us; becauſe, too, it does not propoſe to repeal the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade, and altering the form of government, of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty and vice admiralty; taking from us the rights of trial by a jury of the vicinage in caſes affecting both life and property; tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting by mock trial the murderers of coloniſts from puniſhment; and quartering ſoldiers on us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of ſuſpending our own legiſlatures, and of legiſlating for us themſelves in all caſes whatſoever; on the contrary, to ſhew they mean no diſcontinuance of injury, they paſs acts, at the very time of holding out this propoſition, for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations, and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquiſh the exerciſe of indiſcriminate legiſlation over us.

Upon the whole, this propoſition ſeems to have been held up to the world to deceive it into a belief that there was nothing in diſpute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes, and that the parliament, having now been ſo good as to give up this, the colonies are unreaſonable if not perfectly ſatisfied; whereas, in truth, our adverſaries ſtill claim a right of demanding *ab libitum*, and of taxing us themſelves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what in this propoſal they keep out of ſight, as if no ſuch point was now in conteſt between us, they claim a right to alter our charters and eſtabliſhed laws, and leave us withuut any ſecurity for our lives or liberties. The propoſition ſeems alſo to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal ſecurity our well affected fellow ſubjects on the other ſide the water till time ſhould be given for the operation of thoſe arms which a Britiſh miniſter pronounced would inſtantaneouſly reduce the *cowardly* ſons of America to unreſerved ſubmiſſion. But when the world reflects how inadequate to juſtice are theſe vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold ſucceſſion of injuries, which, during a courſe of eleven years, have been aimed at theſe colonies; when it reviews the pacific and reſpectful expoſtulations which, during that whole time, were the ſole arms we oppoſed to them; when it obſerves that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were anſwered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the miniſter himſelf, on an early occaſion, declared, "that he would never treat with America till he had brought her to his feet," and that an avowed partiſan of miniſtry has more lately denounced againſt us the dreadful ſentence '*delenda eſt Carthago*,' that this was done in preſence of a Britiſh ſenate, and being unreproved by them, muſt be taken to be their own ſentiment, eſpecially as the purpoſe has already in part been carried into execution by their treatment of Boſton, and burning of Charleſtown; when it conſiders the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumſtances of cruelty with which theſe have commenced and proſecuted hoſtilities; when theſe things, we ſay, are laid together, and attentively conſidered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreaſonable? Or can it heſitate to believe with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the miniſterial ſentence of death, or abject ſubmiſſion?

By order of the congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *preſident.*

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 27.

LAST Tueſday came to town, from Philadelphia, and joined the army of the united colonies, a company of 106 rifle-men. Many hundreds more are daily expected.

It is ſaid general Burgoyne is *delirious about half his time*, and that general Gage is often *out of his head*. Whether or not it is the ſame *diſtemper* that *infects* both is not certainly known.

WORCESTER, *July* 26.

INFORMATION is given to general Gage, of matters in our army, &c. by perſons in womens cloathing, who, or what they were, is not known to our informant. Gage's army was thought to be 9000 ſtrong, but greatly intimidated. The regiments that arrived laſt at Boſton were as follow, viz. light dragoons 17th, colonel George Preſton, 120 men. Foot, 35th, colonel Henry Campbell. 49th, Alexander Maitland. 63d. Francis Grant, 420 men each. Regiments deſtined for New York, but ordered to Boſton by Gage; 22d. general Thomas Gage. 40th. ſir Robert Hamilton. 44th. James Abercrombie (killed at Bunker's Hill) 45th. William Haviland, 420 each; the whole number of the king's troops lately arrived at Boſton, 3060.

HARTFORD, *July* 31

LAST Wedneſday week major Skeene come to town, from Philadelphia, and in the evening he, with his ſon, who has been ſome time paſt in this place, took leave of the town without liberty. We hear they have taken a houſe in Middletown, near the water ſide. As the major appears to be an inveterate enemy to us, and will doubtleſs watch every opportunity to make his eſcape, it is hoped our friends in that place will keep a watchful eye over him.

Laſt week one Heron, who was ſent under guard from New York, was brought to this town, and committed to cloſe confinement in the common gaol for aſſiſting one Mr. L[illegible]dy (who came paſſenger in the ſame ſhip with the [illegible]or) in making his eſcape.

Yeſterday major Clark's company of volunteers paſſed through this town to join the American army at Cambridge. They are the firſt company of the laſt recruits raiſed by this colony, that have marched for their ſtation, provided with excellent fire-arms, and warlike accoutrements, made in the town of Farmingham, to which they belonged.

Laſt Wedneſday major Skeene was removed from Middletown to a very commodious and pleaſantly ſituated houſe in the Weſt Society in this town.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 3.

ON Tueſday laſt arrived here, accompanied by ſeveral young gentleman, volunteers from Maryland and Pennſylvania, colonel Thompſon, of the Pennſylvania regiment of rifle-men; and yeſterday they proceeded on their journey to his excellency general Waſhington's camp at Cambridge.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 5.

GENERAL Gage, it is ſaid, has reſigned the command of the troops to general Howe.

Captain Doodle's company of rifle-men, from York county in this province, ſoon after their arrival at the provincial camp near Boſton, obſerving a tranſport in Miſtic river, informed general Waſhington that only thirty of them would engage to take her. The general received them politely, commended their reſolution, and ſaid he had no occaſion for the veſſel at preſent.

It is ſaid the lord mayor and principal citizens of London, hearing that government were determined to exert themſelves to the utmoſt againſt America, both by land and ſea, particularly the latter, had agreed to have a meeting of the court of aldermen and common council, in order to conſult upon embodying and properly training the city militia, which amount to about eight thouſand, for the preſervation of their own liberty, as well as that of America. Adminiſtration, it is ſaid, have agreed to encreaſe the pay of the ſoldiers, for which purpoſe fifty thouſand pounds are ſent to Boſton; and that the governor of Canada is to attack the frountiers with the Canadians.

Wedneſday the honourable continental congreſs adjourned to the 5th of September next, then to meet in this city.

The honourable continental congreſs have appointed Dr. Franklin poſtmaſter general of the united colonies of North America, and Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, eſquires, of this city, joint treaſurers of the united colonies.

We hear from Boſton that general Howe (who is on Bunker's Hill) has promiſed general Gage to attack and *carry* the provincials lines, provided he will ſend him from Boſton a reinforcement of 30,000 men; for he thinks leſs will not do.

Captain Clay, juſt arrived, ſpoke colonel Dalrymple off the weſt-iſlands in a ſhort paſſage bound to Boſton.

We are credibly informed that general Burgoyne has lately ſhewn every appearance of a deep melancholy, is continually walking the ſtreets of Boſton with his arms folded acroſs his breaſt, and talking to himſelf.

We are alſo well informed that general Gage and admiral Greaves have publicly quarrelled. Admiral Greaves having told Gage it was a cowardly action to burn Charleſtown, Gage ſharply replied that he ſhould never conſult him in ſuch matters.

WILLIAMSBURG.

TUESDAY laſt being the anniverſary of the TRANSFER DAY, a ſermon was preached in the college chapel by the reverend Mr. Bracken. Afterwards the preſident, maſters, and ſcholars, convened in the hall, when the two medals, adjudged a few days before, one to Mr. John Whyte, for his ſuperior ſkill in the mathematics and natural philoſophy, the other to Mr. Thomas Evans, as a prize due to the beſt claſſic ſcholar, were delivered to thoſe young gentlemen, with a congratulatory Latin ſpeech by the preſident. Mr. Evans then aſcended the roſtrum, and pronounced a Latin oration in praiſe of the founders and benefactors. Mr. Whyte afterwards pronounced one in Engliſh, ſetting forth the advantages of education, and the grateful memory of the founders. Laſtly, Mr. Granville Smith pronounced a Latin oration on the ſame ſubject as Mr. Evans.

Captain Hill, who left Boſton the 12th of July, informs, that juſt before his departure a brig arrived there from Virginia with pork in her hold, and ſome live ſtock, ſuch as hogs and poultry. The maſter's name he forgot; but deſcribed him to be a ſlim man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and wore his own dark hair; his cloaths were dark coloured ſagathy. The brig was about 100 tons burthen, with yellow ſides. Captain Hill believes ſhe came from Norfolk, and was cleared out for Jamaica. Her cargo was delivered to the king's contractor at Boſton. Captain Hill aſked the mate whether any of his hands had been preſſed: He anſwered in the negative; and farther ſaid, that the buſineſs they came upon was of ſuch a nature as prevented it.

THOMAS NELSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, GEORGE WYTHE, and FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, eſquires, are choſen delegates to repreſent this colony in general congreſs, on the 5th of next month, in the room of his excellency general WASHINGTON, commander in chief of the continental army, PATRICK HENRY, eſq; appointed to the command of the troops to be raiſed for the defence of this colony, and EDMUND PENDLETON and RICHARD BLAND, eſqrs. who have reſigned, on account of their infirm ſtate of health.

Extract of a letter from Watertown, Maſſachuſetts Bay, *dated* July 20.

"Roxbury is amazingly ſtrong. I believe it would puzzle TEN THOUSAND troops to go through it; I mean of the beſt in the world. Three hundred Rhode Iſlanders only burnt the light-houſe without the leaſt loſs on their ſide. The regulars, it is ſaid, are more afraid of our whale boats than we are of their men of war; and a few armed veſſels, I am well convinced, would produce great conſequences. By a letter from London, of a very late date, and from good authority, I fancy Gage will receive but a poor reinforcement this fall. The troops remain very ſickly at Boſton, and are greatly reduced."

London, by all accounts, is in the utmoſt confuſion; mobs in every ſtreet; lord North gone to France; and the troops, it ſeems, are to be recalled from Boſton; ſtocks fallen 10 per cent. the Dutch growling to have their money out of the funds; government bought 500,000l. ſtocks. *All will not do!* AMERICA MUST BE FREE.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 19. We are informed, by a gentleman of credit, that this morning, about day break, he diſcovered a man of war's barge in the college landing creek, with eight men on board, one of which was dreſſed in red, and had all the appearance of a certain lord. The oars were all muffled, and the people ſeemed in the greateſt hurry to get away. ——— *Beware, my* penetrating *lord, leſt, one day or other, you pay dear for your curioſity!*

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 17, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that ſhe intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on *Friday* the 25th inſtant, for young ladies; ſhe therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herſelf ſhe ſhall be able to give entire ſatisfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are *Friday* and *Saturday*. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The ſchool will be kept at Mr. *Blovet Paſteur's*.

SARAH HALLAM.

A LIST of TOBACCO now remaining in MERIWETHER'S WAREHOUSE, *which have been there upwards of three years.*

	Marks.	No.	Groſs.	Tare.	Nett.	
Stephen Saunders,	S S	8	715	130	585	ſtemmed.
William Fretwell,	W F	4	600	106	494	leaf nett.
William Wilſon,	W W	1	825	130	659	

THE above hogſhead of tobacco of *William Fretwell's* appears to have been reprized to 956, for ſome perſon unknown to me, as it was done before I came to the place as an inſpector. I hereby give notice that on *Saturday* the 26th day of this month, at the aforeſaid warehouſe, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, all the above tobacco; likewiſe all the tranſfer tobacco that may then be remaining in the warehouſe, and not demanded before.

1* JOHN BLACKWELL, inſpector.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Monday, *the* 11*th of* September,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, on *Butterwood* creek, *Dinwiddie* county, containing upwards of 1500 acres. There are three plantations on the ſaid land, and arable ground ſufficient to work 15 or more hands, which is now in good order for cropping. On one of the plantations there is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, and all other convenient outhouſes, well ſuited for the reſidence of any gentleman, with good apple and peach orchards. It will be ſold altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. One third of the money to be paid on the day of ſale, one third in *September*, 1776, and the other third in *September*, 1777. The ſaid land is the property of Mr. *William Glaſcock*, and will be ſold by his attorney. 2* JAMES OLD.

HANOVER town, *Auguſt* 10, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderſon*, junior, my attorney during my abſence. All perſons with whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by ſettling their accounts with me as ſoon as poſſible. 2 THOMAS SIMPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black mare, about 4 feet 9 inches high, appears to be about 10 years old, ſome ſaddle ſpots, has a ſmall white ſpot behind each ear, and a remarkable long bunch of hair growing under her belly, branded on the near buttock K, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. * JOHN ALMAND.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black mare, 2 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, the near hind foot white, docked and branded on the near buttock, but cannot tell what. Appraiſed to 11. 15s.

* THOMAS BLANKS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if ſecured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been ſeen going towards *North Carolina*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

* * Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

POETS CORNER.

A JUNTO SONG,

To the tune of a begging we will go, we'll go, &c.

'TIS money makes the member vote,
And ſanctify our ways;
It makes the patriot turn his coat,
And money we muſt raiſe.
And a taxing we will go, we'll go, &c.

More taxes we muſt ſure impoſe,
To raiſe the civil liſt;
Alſo to pay our *ayes* and *noes*,
And make oppoſers wiſt.
And a taxing, &c.

One ſingle thing untax'd at home
Old England could not ſhew;
For money we abroad did roam,
And thought to tax the new.
And a taxing, &c.

The pow'r ſupreme of parliament
Our purpoſe did aſſiſt,
And taxing laws abroad were ſent,
Which rebels do reſiſt.
And a taxing, &c.

Shall we not make the raſcals bend
To Britain's ſupreme power?
The ſword ſhall we not to them ſend,
And leaden balls a ſhower?
And a taxing, &c.

Boſton we ſhall in aſhes lay;
It is a neſt of knaves;
We'll make them ſoon for mercy pray,
Or ſend them to their graves.
And a taxing, &c.

But ſecond thoughts are ever beſt,
And leſt our force ſhould fail,
What fraud can do we'll make a teſt,
And ſee what bribes avail.
And a taxing, &c.

Each colony, we will propoſe,
Shall raiſe an ample ſum,
Which, well apply'd, under the roſe,
May bribe them, as at home.
And a taxing, &c.

We'll force and fraud in one unite,
To bring them to our hands;
Then lay a tax on the ſun's light,
And king's tax on their lands.
And a taxing, &c.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *James City*, a ſhort, thick ſtrong limb'd, *Virginia* born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a baſhful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new leather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the reſt of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows. tf JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Tueſday *in* November *next, altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of *Pittſylvania*, on *Banneſter* and *Stinking* rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly conſiſting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working ſix hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. *Joſeph Roberts*, who reſides near the premiſes, will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing. Extenſive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved ſecurity

8 NATHANIEL POPE.

MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Charles City*, the 20th of *July*, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable ſcar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is ſlow of ſpeech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to paſs to *South Carolina* by getting a forged paſs. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any perſon that will ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him, beſides what the law allows. He is ſuppoſed to be with a negro woman belonging to the eſtate of *James Bacburſt*, deceaſed, named *Hannah*, who is now run away alſo.

ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Accomack*, the 26th of *June* laſt, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, ſly look, and ſtoops in the ſhoulders; his back is much ſcarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and paſs for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow ſhirt, *Virginia* cloth ſhort breeches, and an old bearſkin jacket. When he looks at a perſon his face appears ſomewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any perſon that ſhall ſecure the ſaid runaway, and give me intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reaſonable charges paid, by 3 CLEMENT PARKER.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a red and white ſteer, about 2 years old, and marked with a crop in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 4s. SAMUEL THORNBERRY.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that ſhe cannot ſpeak her maſter's name, though ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is dreſſed with a blue and white *Swanſkin* petticoat, oznabrig ſhirt, and ſtriped homeſpun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is deſired to pay priſon charges, and take her out. 5 JOHN COX, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Deep* creek, a dark bay mare, about 11 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſnip on her noſe, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock †, with a ſtroke under it. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

JOHN MAYO.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay horſe, about 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, 13 hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded with A on his near ſhoulder, and W on his near buttock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 5s.

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moſes Robertſon*, of the ſhip *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* laſt with ballaſt only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.

ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, eſquire, now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the gaols.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ſhip *Molly*, captain *Cowan*, which will be ſold on board the ſaid ſhip at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the ſubſcriber, in *Urbanna*.

JAMES MILLS.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 15th of *June*, a middle ſized roan horſe, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable ſcar on his rump, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, and is round like a horſe's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in fleſh. Any perſon that brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.

THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horſe, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or give intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

ROBERT BROOKE.

RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtature, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenon*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. WILLIAM DAVIS.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large portion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter's* mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I advertiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Frederickſburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.

SAMUEL CANBY.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.